

ARE IN CLASSES

Difference Between Travelers on Steamers.

EXPLAINED BY DOCTORS

A Sick Chinese—Fumigation of Freight—An Experiment—Adulteration of Beer—Hilo Health.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday President Cooper asked for the opinions of the physicians present regarding the difference which exists in other places between the treatment of cabin and steerage passengers during the prevalence of an epidemic disease.

Dr. Wood stated that there was recognized a difference. As a class, he said, the people who travel in the cabin are from the environment both before and after embarking, and while on board, less liable to disease and more under the supervision of the health officials inasmuch as they are generally people of means and are found at the hotels or at the homes of friends. The steerage passengers scatter out and are swallowed up in lodging houses and other places.

These remarks were acquiesced in by Drs. Day and Emerson. The former produced copies of health reports showing that outbreaks of epidemic diseases on board steamers always occur in the steerage. The discrimination is made not because a man is poor or because he chooses to come steerage, but because his general environment both before and after embarking is such as to render him more liable to disease.

Dr. Day reported that he had examined a Chinese member of the America Maru's crew who was ill. The symptoms of the man, however, were those of fever rather than the plague. The case has been isolated.

In regard to the fumigation of freight Mr. Reynolds was instructed to request Dr. Alvarez to make a test of fumigating freight placed in the stone warehouse at the Mail wharf. The Board voted not to reconsider its action refusing to allow the freight of the America Maru to be landed.

The slaughter house reports showed that 294 bullocks, 82 calves, 428 sheep and 321 hogs had been killed during the two weeks from June 28 to July 12. The fish report showed that during the week ending July 2, 69,919 fish had been examined, and 75,451 during the week ending July 9.

In response to a communication asking whether the introduction of salicylic acid into liquids should be considered as coming under the law providing against impurities the Board decided that it should. In certain specimens of beer examined the quantity of acid was so great as to be dangerous to health.

A desultory discussion on "embalmed beef" followed.

An application from a "faith healer" for a license to practice medicine was denied.

The contract for furnishing poi to the leper settlement was awarded to K. A. Kalakane, lowest bidder, at 57½ cents per bundle. This is about seven cents higher than the last contract given.

The application of the steward of Walluku, Maui, hospital for two additional nurses was deferred for further investigation.

Dr. Moore, of the Hilo Hospital, reported that the fever epidemic in that place had greatly diminished.

The Board then went into executive session. The following were present at the meeting:

President Cooper, Secretary Wilcox, Dr. Wood, Dr. Day, G. W. Smith, Dr. Emerson, C. B. Reynolds, L. D. Kellipio.

BRIG. GEN. OTIS.

The Los Angeles Soldier May Go Into the Cabinet.

LOS ANGELES, June 27.—Brig. Gen. Harrison Gray Otis has been ordered to Washington, where, on July 1st, he will be mustered out of the volunteer service. This journey to the national capital revives the tale that Gen. Otis is the probable successor of Secretary of War Alger. When Gen. Otis suddenly left his command in Manila it was then asserted that the editor had returned to America with full knowledge that a political emergency was the motive for his home coming. This statement has never officially been denied.

That Otis and McKinley are friendly is shown by the proffer made the Los Angeles man two years ago of the Assistant Secretaryship of War. That the prize was not landed by Otis arose from the opposition of Alger, who bitterly fought the appointment on the

ground that Otis had accused Alger of playing during the San Pedro Harbor imbroglio, into the hands of Cadiz P. Huntington. It is now asserted that as Alger, owing to political complications, will leave the Cabinet, the time is propitious for Otis to be taken into the official household of the President, and that the home-coming and the journey to Washington will permit Otis to slip into the berth prepared in advance.

Postoffice Box Holders.

The following notice was sent by the Postoffice authorities yesterday to all holders of boxes:

You are urgently requested to notify all your correspondents to address mail to your post office numbered box, so as to facilitate the handling of mails.

SEES A FRIEND

Dreyfus Permitted to Consult His Counsel.

Touching Scenes—Did Not Know What Had Transpired During His Absence—The Voyage.

RENNES, July 3.—Maitres Labori and Demange, counsel for Dreyfus, who had a long conference with M. Dreyfus yesterday, visited Dreyfus in the military prison at 10 o'clock this morning. The permit for the lawyers to enter the prison bore the following inscription:

"Tenth Army Corps, Tribunal of the Courtmartial: Permit to communicate. Available Until the Day Judgment is Delivered."

"Monsieur —, Counsel for the Court of Appeal, is authorized to communicate with Capt. Dreyfus, whom he is charged to defend."

"MAJOR CARRIERE."

This was the first time that Demange, the defender of Dreyfus at the court martial in 1894, and his client had seen each other since the sentence. On entering the room M. Demange and Dreyfus threw themselves into each other's arms. The scene was most touching. Neither was able to utter a word, but they warmly embraced.

Dreyfus, when able to speak, thanked M. Demange for his devoted services. M. Demange then presented M. Labori, who had been a silent spectator in the background of the foregoing scene. Dreyfus clasped M. Labori's hand, and in a voice choked with emotion, expressed the deepest gratitude for the splendid manner in which Labori had championed his cause.

MM. Demange and Labori then gave the prisoner a general review of all which has happened since Dreyfus was sent to Devil's Island. Dreyfus explained that he knew nothing but what was contained in the volume which M. Labori had sent him, giving an account of the proceedings of the Court of Cassation in 1898.

MM. Demange and Labori then left. They were both greatly impressed with the appearance of Dreyfus. They declared he was both physically and mentally in much better health than they anticipated.

PARIS, July 3.—Capt. Coffiniere de Nordeck, commander of the French cruiser Stax, which brought Capt. Dreyfus to France, says in an interview published, that he was struck by the immense power of self-control displayed by Capt. Dreyfus during the voyage. The prisoner's attitude throughout was "one of irony and disdain."

Capt. Dreyfus was ignorant of the fact that a new court martial awaited him during the first part of the voyage. When he was finally informed not a muscle of his face moved. He merely said:

"I have no ill-will toward anybody. I shall be glad to re-enter the army which I have never ceased to love."

He did not allude to the subject again during the voyage. Most of the time he passed in reading.

SUGAR WAR.

Progress of Row Between the Capitalistic Rivals.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The Tribune says: The report that the sugar war has been practically settled finds many believers in Wall street, although it has had no official confirmation. Wall Street Topics, discussing the losses incurred in this contest by the sugar company and its competitors, will say in its issue today:

The cost of the war to the sugar trust (the American Sugar Refining Company) cannot be far from \$10,000,000. The cost to Arbuckle Brothers and to Doscher (New York Sugar Refining Company) is insignificant compared with the cost to the sugar trust.

Arbuckle Brothers and Doscher are willing to follow the trust in advances, for they are anxious to make money. They will co-operate with the trust should it make a difference of 20 cents, which was the difference prevailing before the sugar war began.

City of Peking.

Hackford & Co. received advice by the America Maru that the City of Peking, due here on the 14th, would be quarantined. This will cause a delay in her sailing date from Honolulu of about seven days.

PLAGUE IS BAD

Frightful Fatality of the Orient's Disease.

THE HONG KONG REPORT

But Few Survive—Japan Free of It So Far—London Lancet on Plague in India.

The Foreign Office did not receive any official reports by the America Maru regarding the plague conditions in Hongkong. By the steamer's bill of health, however, it is learned that during the two weeks previous to sailing there had been 188 deaths out of 189 cases reported. There were undoubtedly others, which would swell that number as the Chinese doctors treat many cases and fail to report. So far as known the plague has not yet obtained a foothold in Japan.

The London Lancet says of the plague in India:

Between January 5 and February, 30,360 deaths from the plague were recorded in Calcutta. Doubtless the number was much greater, for the natives hide all cases as long as possible. The disease is not as virulent as in Bombay, where it often acts fatally within a few hours; but the natives refuse European aid, and no case of recovery is known. The English medical men regard with envy the effective, if somewhat brutal, manner in which the Americans cleaned Havana. In Calcutta this is impossible, as there is no room in the native quarters. Everywhere there are little puddles of water, amidst the most filthy surroundings, and this water is used by the natives. It is worse than the water of the river. The city has a good supply of well filtered water, but the natives will not use it. Persons about to leave Calcutta for the interior are examined as to the state of their health, but it is impossible to carry out the regulations strictly, and many towns have been infected.

In Bombay the plague is worse than ever. There are about 250 deaths a day from the plague, sometimes 2200 a week. The people who regard Bombay as a doomed city may not be far from wrong. Past experience shows that the epidemic recedes for a few weeks during the hottest season, but only to reappear when cooler weather sets in. In the interior of the peninsula the mortality from plague is also very high in many places.

Under the heading "The Pest," the Yokohama Mail of July 1st says:

There is only too much reason to fear that Japan will not be able to avert an invasion of the pest. The case of the America Maru, indeed, does not seem to be as bad as was at first anticipated. Two patients suspected of having been attacked by the terrible disease, have been found to be suffering from very ordinary kinds of maladies. But that good news is more than counterbalanced by intelligence that a pest patient has been discovered in the City of Peking, at Nagasaki, where she made her usual call on the 26th inst., en route from Hongkong, and where she is now detained. The Taiichi Maru, from Formosa, and the medical inspectors found a case of pest among the steerage passengers (Chinese). The ship has on board a number of time-expired soldiers from Formosa, so that her detention under such circumstances is a serious matter.

The total number of cases of pest this year in Formosa was 2363, and 1788 ended fatally. It is not stated how many Japanese were among the sufferers, but they were only exceptional. The plague avoids Europeans and Americans almost entirely, and in the comparatively rare cases where it attacks Japanese, seldom has fatal results.

SHIPBUILDING PLANT.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—President Henry Morse, of the New York Ship Building Company, announces that his company has completed a contract for the purchase of over 120 acres at the lower end of Camden, N. J., opposite this city, for the construction of its proposed plant.

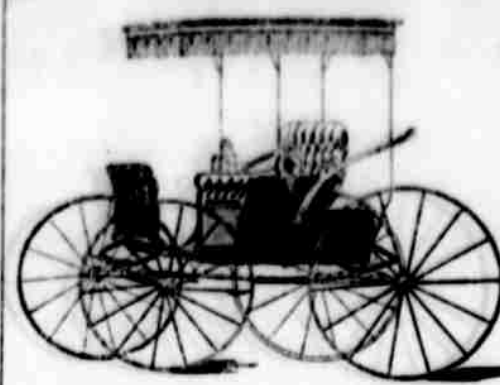
There will be a water frontage of 3,600 feet and a depth of forty feet at low tide along the entire front. About 7000 tons of steel have been purchased for the construction of the buildings, about 3000 tons of which have been rolled and delivered at the Pointstown Bridge Company's works at Pointstown, which concern was purchased some time ago by the company. Work on the plant will be started Monday.

CHRONIC DIARRHOEA CURED.

Persons troubled with diarrhoea will be interested in the experience of Mr. W. M. Bush, clerk of Hotel Dorrance, Providence, R. I. He says: "For several years I have been almost a constant sufferer from diarrhoea, the frequent attacks completely prostrating me and rendering me unfit for my duties at this hotel. About two years ago a traveling salesman kindly gave me a small bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Much to my surprise and delight its effects were immediate. Whenever I felt symptoms of the disease I would fortify myself against the attack with a few doses of this valuable remedy. The result has been very satisfactory and almost complete relief from the affliction." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I. and all druggists and dealers.

Ex Alden Besse:

JUST RECEIVED:



Surries

PHAETONS

(IN 3 DIFFERENT STYLES.)

BUGGIES.

G. SCHUMAN, FORT ST.

Strong & Garfield
SERVICEABLE
STYLISH
HOES. . . .

A COMPLETE LINE OF THE ABOVE IN

Black and Tan and Patent Leather

Gentlemen, look to your walters and EXAMINE our stock.

THE MANUFACTURERS' SHOE CO.

Sign of The Big Shoe.



Over Thirty Years

—Constantly in the—

HARNESS BUSINESS.

Plantation Harness on hand and made to order. All Harness our own HAND MADE and warranted. Give us a trial.

California Harness Shop

NO. 639 KING STREET, LINCOLN BLOCK,
Telephone 641 Just Below The Arlington Hotel.
D. O. & M. S. HAMMAN.

Honolulu Tobacco Co., Ltd.

IMPORTERS OF

HAVANA

AND MANILA

CIGARS

SMOKERS' ARTICLES.

Fine Grades of Smoking Tobacco.

Corner Fort and Merchant Sts., Honolulu.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.

E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial
Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND—

PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,

NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,

SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.

All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.

For further particulars apply to

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.



ANOTHER
SPECIAL
SALE!
FURNITURE.

Our entire stock will be closed out at cost.

Cabinets, Tables,
Book Cases AND
Writing Desks.

SALE IS NOW ON!

We are not in the furniture business, but want to be leaders in CROCKERY, GLASS, LAMPS, and Housefurnishing Utensils.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.
LIMITED.

SOLE AGENTS

"JEWEL" STOVES for coal or wood.
"GURNEY" CLEANABLE REFRIGERATORS.
NEW WICKLESS BLUE FLAME OIL STOVES.
GERM PROOF FILTERS.
"PRIMUS" OIL STOVES.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Clarke's
Blood
Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimple on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter.
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles of 25, 50, each, and in cases containing six times the quantity. It is sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDERS throughout the world. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"Blood Mixture."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes passed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England" are engraved on the government stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" is blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

CASTLE & COOKE, LTD. HONOLULU.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co.
The Waiakua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Co.
The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.
The Koloa Agricultural Co.
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Co.
The George F. Blake Steam Pumps.
Weston's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Co., of Boston.